1	2	3	4

83. DSM Papers.

84. Madhya Bhaiat Fapei Mills Ltd.

85. Gauiav Papei Mills.

86. Rollataineis Ltd.

Preparing of reports by B.I.C.P.

822. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of reports prepared by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices during the last five years;

(b) what is the number of such reports which have been laid before Parliament during the said period;

(c) what are the names of the commodities for which the BICP is at present preparing the reports; and

(d) by when the reports ar© expected to be lsid before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) BICP has prepared 23*5 reports during the period 1986 to July 1990.

(b) NIL

(c) Studies currently in hand are:

(1) Water Audit of Fertiliser Industry

(2) Material Efficiency of Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur.

(3) Study on Alcohol

(4). Sludy on Sugar

(5) Telecommunication Equipment (6> Study on Telecom Tariff

(7) Bulk Drugs

(8) Cost Price Study of LAB, MEG and PS.

(d) BICP's cost/price reports are confidential in nature. They contain firm—specific data e.g. cost, technical norms etc.

Cost of production of crude oil, petrol, diesel, cooking gas and kerosene

823. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister or PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the cost of production of crude oil in India during the last five years;

(b) what has been the cost of production of petrol, diesel, cooking gas and kerosene in India during the above period.

(c) what has been the ex-storage selling prices fixed by Government for these products during the said period; and

(d) what is the total revenue by way of cess, royalties etc. collected on the transactions of crude, petrol, diesel, cook ing gas and kerosene during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRl M. S. GURUPADASWAMY), (a) The cost of produc-

tion of crude oil in India during the last five years was as under:—-

Yeai	OIL	ONGC
	Rs./ tonne	Rs./tonne
1985-86	800-78	889-20
1986-87	849-83	915 41
1987-88	1225-56	1215-CO
1988-89	1311 28	1319 GO
1S89-90	1569 17	1637-00

(b) and (o) Oil Industry is functioning on retention concept and i_s compensated ■for normative costs and margins fo_r processing crude with reference to the prescribed capacity levels.

The costs of production of individual products are not separately assessed. This retention price pe_r M.T. of crude oil is allocated to various products bv means of a series of index numbers. The marketing costs and margins, filling charges; excise|customs duties and other surcharges are added to the weighted average of this allocated retention price of the various products for the different refineries to arrive at the ex-storage point price of the individual products. The ex-storage point price of petrol, diesel, cooking gas and kerosene in India during the last five years is given below:—

Ex storage Point Ptice

As on	Fetiol (MS 87) (Rs./KL)	Diesel (HSD) (Rs./KL)	Cooking gas (LFG) Domestic packed (Rs./Ml)	Keiosene (SKO) (Rs./KL)
1.4.85	6369 07	3007-55	3028-98	1821-93
1.2 86	6869 07	3187-55	3728-98	2C46.93
6.2 86	6769 07	3115-55	3448-98	1956-93
15.1.87 .	6694-07	3095-55	3448 98	1956 93
9.1.88 .	7694-C7	3095-95	3448-98	1956-93
20.3.90	8944-07	3633-53	3448-98	1956-93

(d) The royalty and cess paid on crude oil during 1985-86 to 1989-90 is given helow:!';

Rs. i *in Crores*

1985-86	121C25
1986-87	2087'95
1987-88	2340*86
1988-89	2623'32
1989-90	3537'97

$Ther_e$ is no separate cess or royalty on petroleum products'.